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NOVAK DRUCE AND QUIGG, LLP (Thule)
1000 LOUISIANA STREET
FIFTY-THIRD FLOOR
HOUSTON, TX 77002

EXAMINER

OLSON, MARGARET LINNEA

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/710,883	Applicant(s) BOVE ET AL.	
	Examiner MARGARET L. OLSON	Art Unit 3782	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 April 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26, 30 and 31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 27-29 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 20, and 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Johansson (US 5,052,605). Johansson discloses a load carrier arrangement for transporting a bicycle with a frame assembly 1 adapted to be mounted to a carrying vehicle and having an elongate arm 4 configured to receive a bicycle cradle (figure 1). A bicycle cradle 32 is mounted on arm 4 and is operator configurable between a bicycle transporting configuration (figure 13) and a non-transporting configuration (figure 14). The cradle has a through-passage 43 having two spaced apart and aligned apertures, one at each end of the loop formed by the cradle base 35 and the wire covering 41 through which the elongate arm is received in the non-transporting configuration, and may be longitudinally positioned in the non-transporting configuration (column 4, lines 40-46). The cradle has an increased resistance to longitudinal reciprocation in the transporting configuration and is effectively longitudinally fixed relative to the arm during transport of a bicycle.

With respect to claim 2, Johansson discloses a load carrier arrangement for transporting a bicycle with a frame assembly 1 adapted to be mounted to a carrying vehicle and having an elongate arm 4 configured to receive a bicycle cradle (figure 1). An anchor means 32 is mounted on arm 4 and is operator configurable between a

bicycle transporting configuration (figure 13) and a non-transporting configuration (figure 14). The anchor means has a through-passage 43 having two spaced apart and aligned apertures, one at each end of the loop formed by the cradle base 35 and the wire covering 41 through which the elongate arm is received in the non-transporting configuration, and may be longitudinally positioned in the non-transporting configuration (column 4, lines 40-46). The cradle has an increased resistance to longitudinal reciprocation in the transporting configuration and is effectively longitudinally fixed relative to the arm during transport of a bicycle.

With respect to claim 3, the anchor means is a bicycle cradle (figure 1).

With respect to claim 6, the cradle 32 is operator reciprocal on the elongate arm in the non-transporting configuration (column 4, lines 40-46). The cradle has an increased resistance to longitudinal reciprocation in the transporting configuration and is effectively longitudinally fixed relative to the arm during transport of a bicycle.

With respect to claim 7/6 and 7/3 and 7/1, the cradle comprises a plurality of cradle pieces.

With respect to claim 20/6 and 20/3 and 20/1, the cradle comprises variably adjustable, flexible retaining strap 41 and a base 35 for keeping the bicycle frame tube in place (figure 14, figure 15; column 4, lines 4-8).

With respect to claim 22/20/6 and 22/20/3 and 22/20/1, the base further comprises fastening tabs between holes 53 and the retaining strap comprises fastening holes 53A/B/C (shown attached in figure 15).

With respect to claim 23/6 and 23/3 and 23/1, the cradle comprises a plurality of variably configurable cradle portions 41 and 50. Cradle portion 41 is a binding assembly that more forcefully abuts the elongate arm in the bicycle-transporting configuration (figure 15) than in the non-transporting configuration (figure 14) and is actuated by the flexible retaining strap 41 (column 4, lines 4-8) to releasably anchor a bicycle tube frame in place.

With respect to claim 24/6 and 24/3 and 24/1, the through passage 42 is variably constricting on the elongated arm between the transporting and non-transporting configurations.

With respect to claim 25/24/6 and 25/24/3 and 25/24/1, the variable constriction of the through-passage is actuated by the flexible retaining strap 41 configured to releasably anchor a bicycle frame tube in place (figure 14, figure 15; column 4, lines 4-8).

With respect to claim 26/25/24/6 and 26/25/24/3 and 26/25/24/1, the flexible retaining strap 41 acts as on a binding portion of the cradle via a lever portion 48 through which the binding force is communicated and that fixes the cradle to the elongate arm in the transporting configuration.

3. Claims 1-16, 18, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Colley (US 5,769,556). Colley discloses a load carrier arrangement for transporting a bicycle with a frame assembly adapted to be mounted to a carrying vehicle and having an elongate arm 11 configured to receive a bicycle cradle (column 3, lines 36-40). A bicycle cradle 15 is mounted on arm 11 and is operator configurable between a

bicycle transporting configuration and a non-transporting configuration. The cradle has a through-passage near 21 comprising two spaced apart and aligned apertures at the front end (shown in figure 2) and back end (figure 1) of the cradle, around the arm 11, through which the elongate arm is received in the non-transporting configuration, and may be longitudinally positioned in the non-transporting configuration (figure 2). The cradle has an increased resistance to longitudinal reciprocation in the transporting configuration and is effectively longitudinally fixed relative to the arm during transport of a bicycle.

With respect to claim 2, Colley discloses a load carrier arrangement for transporting a bicycle with a frame assembly adapted to be mounted to a carrying vehicle and having an elongate arm 11 configured to receive a bicycle cradle (column 3, lines 36-40). An anchor means 15 is mounted on arm 11 and is operator configurable between a bicycle transporting configuration and a non-transporting configuration. The cradle has a through-passage near 21 comprising two spaced apart and aligned apertures at the front end (shown in figure 2) and back end (figure 1) of the cradle, around the arm 11, through which the elongate arm is received in the non-transporting configuration, and may be longitudinally positioned in the non-transporting configuration (figure 2). The cradle has an increased resistance to longitudinal reciprocation in the transporting configuration and is effectively longitudinally fixed relative to the arm during transport of a bicycle (column 2, lines 50-60).

With respect to claim 3, the anchor means is a bicycle cradle.

With respect to claim 4, use of the load carrier disclosed by Colley includes utilizing a load carrier arrangement having a frame assembly mounted to vehicle and including an elongate arm 11 configured to receive a bicycle cradle 15 that is operable configurable between a transporting and non-transporting configuration. When the bicycle cradle is not in use it is in the non-transporting configuration, which relieves any strain on the cradle and limits strain-induced cold flow creep in the device. The cradle has a through-passage near 21 comprising two spaced apart and aligned apertures at the front end (shown in figure 2) and back end (figure 1) of the cradle, around the arm 11, through which the elongate arm is received in the non-transporting configuration.

With respect to claim 5, limiting strain induced cold flow creep helps preserve a designed tightness-of-fit of said cradle 11 upon said arm 15.

With respect to claim 6, the cradle has an increased resistance to longitudinal reciprocation in the transporting configuration and is effectively longitudinally fixed relative to the arm during transport of a bicycle (column 2, lines 50-60).

With respect to claim 7/6 and 7/3 and 7/1, the cradle comprises a plurality of cradle pieces 19 and 21.

With respect to claim 8/7/6 and 8/7/3 and 8/7/1, each aperture is located in one of said plurality of cradle pieces.

With respect to claim 9/8/7/6 and 9/8/7/3 and 9/8/7/1, the series of apertures constituting the through-passage near 21 are in series and sufficiently aligned in the longitudinal direction in the non-transporting configuration to achieve the variable longitudinal positioning of the cradle on the elongated arm.

With respect to claim 10/8/7/6 and 10/8/7/3 and 10/8/7/1, wherein the series of apertures is sufficiently mis-aligned in the transporting configuration to establish a binding effect between the cradle and the elongated arm to fix it longitudinally on the arm.

With respect to claim 11/8/7/6 and 11/8/7/3 and 11/8/7/1, the transition of the cradle from the non-transporting to the transporting configuration establishes a binding effect between the cradle and the elongated arm sufficient to establish an anchor for a secured portion of a bicycle in the cradle.

With respect to claim 12/6 and 12/3 and 12/1, the cradle comprises a plurality of variably configurable cradle portions 19 and 21. Cradle portion 19 is a binding assembly which more forcefully abuts the elongate arm in the transporting configuration than the non-transporting configuration.

With respect to claim 13/12/6 and 13/12/3 and 13/12/1, the binding assembly is coupled to a lever portion screw thread 25 through which a binding force is communicated that fixes the cradle to the elongate arm in the transporting configuration.

With respect to claim 14/12/6 and 14/12/3 and 14/12/1, the binding assembly comprises a lever (screw thread 25) through which a binding force is communicated that fixes the cradle to the elongate arm in the transporting configuration.

With respect to claim 15/6 and 15/3 and 15/1, the through-passage near 21 is constituted by a series of apertures near 27 and 29 each located on one of the plurality of cradles pieces. These apertures are configured in a non-transporting application to

allow the elongated arm to reciprocate therein and are reoriented in the transporting configuration to bind on the elongate arm and resist reciprocation of the elongate arm.

With respect to claim 16/6 and 16/3 and 16/1, the resilient protective materials 27 and 29 are of a different durometer than the cradle pieces 21 and 19 (column 2, lines 35-49).

With respect to claim 18/6 and 18/3 and 18/1, a portion of the cradle 19 and 21 is constructed from a material susceptible to cold-flow creep (column 3, lines 13-17). These portions may experience creep effects when tightened on the arm in the transporting configuration. Such creep effects are reduced when the cradle is loosened on the arm in the non-transporting bicycle configuration, in comparison to the creep of the transporting position.

With respect to claim 24/6 and 24/3 and 24/1, the through passage is variably constricting on the arm between the bicycle transporting configuration and the non-transporting configuration.

With respect to claim 31/6 and 31/3 and 31/1, the cradle further has an elastomeric component 27/29 located proximate to said through-passage where during transporting configuration said elastomeric component is frictionally biased against said elongate arm (column 2, lines 40-47).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 30/8/7/6 and 30/8/7/3 and 30/8/7/1 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Colley (US 5,769,556). Colley discloses that the apertures at the front and back of the cradle encircle the bulk of the elongate arm, and discloses that a portion of a second cradle meets at 31/33 to continuously encircle a part of a second elongate arm. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to extend the arms of the cradle to meet and continuously encircle the elongated arm 11, in order to prevent the arm from being scratched or slipping during transport.

6. Claims 17/16/6 and 17/16/3 and 17/16/1 and 19/18/6 and 19/18/3 and 19/18/1 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Colley (US 5,769,556) in view of Newbold et al. (US 4,830,250). Colley discloses the structure of claim 16/6 and 16/3 and 16/1, but does not disclose that the cradle is constructed from plastic. Newbold et al. teach a cradle for a bicycle 86/86 made of plastic (figure 2, column 4, lines 57-60; column 5, lines 54-56) which is susceptible to cold-flow creep. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use plastic for the cradle construction of Colley, since it is an inexpensive and durable material.

With respect to claim 19/18/6 and 19/18/3 and 19/18/1, Colley discloses the structure of claim 18/6 and 18/3 and 18/1, but does not disclose that the cradle is constructed from plastic. Newbold et al. teach a cradle for a bicycle 86/86 made of

plastic (figure 2, column 4, lines 57-60; column 5, lines 54-56) which is susceptible to cold-flow creep. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use plastic for the cradle construction of Colley, since it is an inexpensive and durable material.

7. Claim 22/20/6 and 22/20/3 and 22/20/1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johansson (US 5,052,605) in view of Colley (US 5,769,556). Johansson teaches the structure of claim 20/6 and 20/3 and 20/1, but does not disclose that the base has a ribbed bicycle-engaging surface. Colley teaches a base 21 for engaging a bicycle frame tube with a ribbed bicycle-engaging surface 29 (figure 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a ribbed bicycle-engaging surface on the base 35 of Johansson in order to better secure the frame tube against unwanted movement on the base (Colley, column 2, lines 42-49).

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 27-29 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed 4/9/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that neither Johansson nor Colley teach a cradle having a through-passage with two spaced apart and aligned apertures. Both Johansson and

Colley teach cradles with a through-passage for an elongated arm having apertures on each end of the through-passage. Colley and Johansson disclose all aspects of the claimed invention.

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARGARET L. OLSON whose telephone number is (571)272-9002. The examiner can normally be reached on MTWR, 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Newhouse can be reached on (571) 272-4544. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 3782

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

mlo

/Nathan J. Newhouse/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3782